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be at least a plausible deduction.

The only shore-bird known to nest on The Island is the Black Oystercatcher (Haematopus bachmani) of which there are probably thirty or forty pairs. Several nests were noted between June 2nd and July 6th. They were in the usual localities, some on rocky promontories, others on rocks detached entirely from the shore, or on gravelly beaches. In some instances there was practically no nesting material but more often the nest was fairly well lined with chips of rock and limpet shells. The eggs were two or three in number and were easily overlooked against the rocky background.

In late July and August, after the close of their nesting season on the larger islands, the Marbled Murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus) appears in some numbers around the island, as do also, though less plentifully the Blue Heron (Ardea herodias herodias) and Western Belted Kingfisher (Streptoceryle alcyon caurina). Though Hairy Woodpeckers were not uncommon on the Island during some past seasons, none were seen this summer. Nor did we see any Sitka Cross-bills though this bird is generally more or less common throughout the summer. This Crossbill seems to be very irregular in its habits, in fact far more so than any other bird of the region. It was abundant throughout the summer of 1919, raised young during September of that year (at Craig), was present in apparently undiminished numbers through the following winter, raised young again in April, and seemingly entirely disappeared shortly thereafter. Not a single bird of this species has been noted between early summer and the date of the present writing, Dec. 1st.

The writer, with his household, left Forrester Island August 14th and came in to Craig. From here a short trip was made to Sea Otter Harbor, Dall Island. The only birds of particular interest observed in this locality were the Surf-bird (Aphriza virgata), Alexander's Ptarmigan (Lagopus lagopus alexandrae), and Pygmy Owl (Claucidium gnoma gnoma). A large flock of Surf-birds was found on rocks in the harbor, together with Black Turnstones (Arenaria melanocephala) and Black Oystercatchers (Haematopus bachmani). A goodly series of specimens were secured, about half being adults and the rest birds of the year. A specimen of the Pygmy Owl, the first the writer had seen in Alaska, was taken here; also several Willow Ptarmigan (Lagopus lagopus lagopus) in the dark post-breeding plumage.

After returning to Craig, a few days were spent collecting in that locality before moving to Wrangell. Several Pomarine Jaegers (Stercorarius pomarinus) were taken, also a pair of White-cheeked Geese (Branta canadensis occidentalis) with their stomachs filled with blueberries.

The fall migrants and winter visitants noted since coming to Wrangell are incorporated in a general way in the first part of this article.

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#### Tacoma Notes by J. Hooper Bowles.

There has been very little of interest in migratory birds this fall, unless it be their most unusual scarcity, which is indeed note-worthy in itself. This had been especially noticeable in the ducks, of which practically no northern migrants had put in an appearance up to November 19th, on which date large numbers of Baldpates were reported from the Nisqually Flats.

The great increase in locally raised ducks was apparent at the opening of the hunting season, October 1st, when limit bags were common. Mallards were very plentiful and there were numerous Pintail, but the Green-winged Teal showed by far the largest increase. Very large flocks of these teal were reported from Nisqually and vicinity, and they were also in large numbers around Tacoma. One female Cinnamon Teal was shot at Nisqually on Oct. 3rd by Mr. L. W. Brehm, of Tacoma, who very kindly presented it to me. This is the first specimen actually collected on the east side of the Cascades, to my knowledge, although it is known that they breed sparingly in certain of our freshwater marshes. A few Baldpates were also present, as usual, long before the opening of the season, and it would be extremely interesting to know just where these birds are raised. It was only in recent years that we found the nesting haunts of our locally raised Pintails and several others,

but that of our Baldpates still remains a mystery.

Of the upland gamebirds the Mountain Partridge and Oregon Ruffed Grouse show a slight, but certain, increase over last year. This is very satisfactory indeed, as both species had seemed doomed to almost certain and complete extermination in this section. Hungarian Partridges also have been doing fairly well, although the ground is not especially well suited to their needs. The California Quail, or so-called Valley Quail are holding their own well, but the Ring-necked Pheasants showed a decrease in numbers. The Bobwhites and Sooty Grouse are exceedingly scarce, in fact if it were not for the Pierce County Game Reserve it is almost certain that the Sooty Grouse would be wiped out altogether.

It is not often that one collects his best set of eggs for the season in November, yet this is what happened on November 7th, when Mr. Warburton and I went down to change the position of a couple of the boxes I had set out for Hooded Mergansers. As a preliminary it may be of interest to state that a tree, on which was another box, had recently been cut down. Examination showed this to contain down and eggshells that proved the Mergansers had raised a brood in it in 1919. We set this box up in another tree not far from the original site, and proceeded to a box set up in a dead tree in the middle of the lake. This had never seemed of the slightest use, so we decided to put it somewhere else. However, to our extreme surprise and gratification we found it to contain a most beautiful set of eleven eggs that the mergansers had very obligingly deserted earlier in the season, doubtless owing to numerous trout-fishermen in the immediate vicinity. These eggs were only slightly dried and were prepared into fine specimens for the collection. The other box was nailed up on a lone fir that stands on a nearby hillside, some three hundred yards from the water, and examination showed it to be the site of the second attempt of the birds to raise a brood. This time they had been successful, as an abundance of down and eggshells proved beyond a doubt. Three years ago we took a set of ten well incubated eggs from another of the boxes, and this year showed the gratifying results of a total of four boxes used by these birds out of six that were set out. All of these boxes were placed in different types of locality, showing that these birds are not especially particular as to a nesting site. It seems evident, however, that they are not partial to the company of human beings around the nesting cavity.

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#### "Tumors" in Jackrabbits.

In the intermountain country the California Jackrabbit (Lepus Californicus) is a common and conspicuous member of the fauna. In practically all seasons of the year it is a common observation that a large per cent of their representatives have curious swellings, locally known as "tumors." These are from about half the size of an egg down to the size of a marble or smaller. Those that have come under my observation are usually located on the side of the neck or in the flanks, and are very soft and flabby. If dissected they appear to be thin membranous sacks filled with a thin watery fluid with one or two small white pimple-like masses about the size of a pin-head or smaller. Some years ago while in Idaho where these large rabbits are very abundant, I became curious to know the cause of these swellings. I dissected out a few and sent them to the Bureau of the Biological Survey in Washington. The reply was exceedingly interesting. I was informed that they represented the "bladder-worm," or larval stage of a tapeworm, the Taenia serialis as I remember, the life history of which is briefly as follows. This larva along with the jack-rabbit host was eaten by a dog or coyote and it then became attached to the intestines of the host by means of small hooks located in the head. Here it matured into the adult form and developed egg segments which upon maturity, dropped off and were ejected from the animal. These eggs were washed into water or upon leaves or stalks which were eaten by rabbits. Upon passing into the stomach the eggs hatched out and the larva, burrowing through the walls of the digestive tract, lodged in the connective tissue where their subsequent growth produced the "tumors" in question and the life cycle again began.

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